

Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*), Lesser Yellow-legs (*T. flavipes*), Solitary Sandpipers (*Helodromas solitarius*), and Spotted Sandpipers (*Actitis macularia*). All but the last two kept near the mouth of the river, or on the flat land along its lower reaches; the Solitary Sandpiper followed the stream up into what were formerly arrow-root fields, half or three quarters of a mile from the sea, and the Spotted Sandpiper was found well into the mountain forests. — AUSTIN H. CLARK, *Boston, Mass.*

**A Killdeer's Mishap.** — February 10 last, while watching a large flock of Killdeers on the golf links at Audubon Park, New Orleans, I came upon one of the birds prostrate in an inch of water that had collected in a depression as a result of continued rains. On examining the bird more closely, I found its left leg was protruding into a crayfish hole of about an inch and a half in diameter, and I had literally to tear the bird out to liberate it from its captor, which was most likely a large crayfish. Any more powerful animal, such as a musk rat, a turtle, or a 'blind eel' (*Amphiuma means*), would hardly have mutilated the leg in the way I discovered to be the case when I was able to examine my prisoner critically.

The middle toe was nearly eaten off, while the muscles of the leg below the knee were punctured and rather badly lacerated. How the Killdeer ever made such a mistake as to step into the hole, and how the crayfish, if it was such, had succeeded in catching the agile bird, were mere matters of conjecture with me, but it was evident that the first grip had been upon the toes, and that the captor, then dragging its prey further in, had caught the leg higher up. This was the circumstance that pointed to the crayfish as being the culprit, for the gap between the two points of injury were so far apart, — the length of the tarsus and half the length of the leg below the knee. A large crayfish, with the resistance offered by the sides of its hole, might well have had the grip that seemed at first so astonishing. The bird was drawn down with its breast flush with the ground, further than which, of course, the smallness of the aperture prevented the bird's being dragged. There being nothing at hand with which I could excavate the ground about the hole, I was unable to acquaint myself more fully as to all the circumstances of this strange occurrence, one that must have been cruelly trying to the bird. Further investigation would probably have been useless anyhow, as the captor of the Killdeer, after it had been forced to loosen its hold, no doubt retreated well into its subterranean chambers.

How long the bird had been in this situation was difficult to say. When I released it from its awkward, not to say perilous, situation, it was almost in a state of paralysis, from the combined effects of fear, pain, and being held evidently for some time in the cold water, the day being rather chilly. After I had taken it home, and had cleansed the wound, and kept the bird in a warm room, it soon revived sufficiently to attempt a flight indoors. I kept it overnight, however, and by next morning it had partially recovered the use of the injured foot and leg, and stood upright, even if some-

what wobbly. However, it was otherwise active, and beat its wings strongly when I took it out of the basket where I had kept it all night. There was a little weakness in the first part of its flight when I liberated it from a second story window, but it had soon steadied itself, and flying through the rain towards the Mississippi, was shortly out of sight. — H. H. KOPMAN, *New Orleans, La.*

**A Correction.** — In my note on 'The Turkey Buzzard in Maine' (Auk, XXII, p. 78.) I stated that the present record made the tenth for the State. I included two specimens which Mr. Boardman added to a revised list which he sent me in 1873. Mr. Ora W. Knight has called my attention to the fact that the title of Mr. Boardman's list 'Catalogue of the Birds found in the vicinity of Calais, Maine,' admits a number of records for the *vicinity* but over the State line, and that Mr. Boardman had informed him by letter that the two buzzards in question were records for New Brunswick. This fact reduces the legitimate number for the State to eight. — RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago, Ill.*

**The Crab Hawk (*Urubitinga*) in the Island of St. Lucia, West Indies.** — On August 2, 1903, I observed and identified an example of *Urubitinga anthracina* (Licht.) near the town of Soufrière, St. Lucia, British West Indies. There are, I believe, no other records for the island, although the bird very possibly is resident in the highlands of St. Lucia, as it is on the neighboring island of St. Vincent, as St. Lucia is comparatively little known ornithologically. On the other hand, the bird may have strayed from St. Vincent during the late eruptions, as did great numbers of Ramier (*Columba squamosa* Bonn.) which at that time visited the island of Grenada. — AUSTIN H. CLARK, *Boston, Mass.*

**Scott's Sparrow in Colorado.** — While engaged in field work for the Biological Survey in the fall of 1903, I collected an immature male Scott's Sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps scottii*) at Trinidad, Colorado — the first record for the State. It was taken September 17, 1903, on a piñon ridge near the city, and was evidently migrating southward at the time. — ARTHUR H. HOWELL, *Washington, D. C.*

**Nelson's Sparrow in Nebraska.** — On the 8th of October last I collected the first specimen of Nelson Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*) in this State. It was a young male and was a member of a flock of about a dozen birds mingled with great numbers of Leconte and Grasshopper Sparrows, in a marsh surrounding a pond northeast of this city. The birds were shy, only occasionally mounting to a weed-stalk or grass-stem for a moment to take a look at the intruder; and no note was heard but a low *chip*, not distinguishable from the notes of the associated species. — ROBERT H. WOLCOTT, *Lincoln, Nebr.*